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VOLUME 8.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1879.

NUMBER 12.

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To The Republican Voters of Louisiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You are called upon to assist in choosing, on the 18th of this month, delegates to represent you in a convention to be held for the purpose of framing anew the organic law of the State. Not content with having expelled you from all share in the administration of State affairs, with the annihilation of your party representation in Congress and the nullification of all the rights the nation had given you, it is now feared that your political opponents will seek in the convention to restrict or qualify suffrage so as to practically result in the political extermination of a large portion of the Republican voters of Louisiana.

In this emergency the Republican State Central Committee has deemed it its duty to organize the best resistance which the limited time and means allow; and for this purpose have appointed a Campaign Committee composed of one member from each Congressional District, with three from the State at large. Upon this committee has devolved all the power of the State Central Committee during the short period of the present campaign. It is this committee which now addresses you a few words of exhortation before entering on the impending contest.

In all cases in which the election of an intelligent tried Republican is possible, we counsel you to concentrate your votes in his support. When no such occasion presents itself you should offer your votes to any candidate, without regard to his political antecedents, who shall pledge himself to maintain the bill of rights intact, and resist any attempt to impair its guarantees by any constitutional or legal provisions whatever. These rights secured beyond question, your representatives may assent to any reforms tending to the simplification and economy of the government. They may indeed well afford to disable the possibility of oppression, by repealing a power and patronage which constitutes the chief motive of the fraud and violence from which you suffer.

The measures of amendment which we would enumerate in the convention, are to separate rigidly the powers of Republican government; to take from the Governor all other than Executive power; remitting to the people as the source of all power, the choice of all municipal officers by popular election. To restrict the power of the Legislature to create debt or impose taxation, both of which must be in part liquidated by your labor. To recognize and provide for the payment of the existing debt of the State, in such manner and at such current rate of interest as may be satisfactory to the creditors of the State, and within the impaired ability of the present generation to pay.

The planting and other interests of the State should clearly understand that while we intend in good faith to advocate every measure of economy, official and representative responsibility, we have determined to resist any disparagement of our written rights by all lawful means accessible to our efforts, and that among these means may be mentioned the following:

1. An appeal to the National Republican party to aid the colored people of the State in withdrawing from under a jurisdiction which shall have proven itself inimical to their enjoyment of the rights which the Nation has conferred upon them.

2. An appeal to the property interests of the State reminding them also that the sugar, cotton, and rice crops of Louisiana were worth last year thirty millions of dollars, that other plantation pro-

ducts would have increased the amount largely, that labor connected with the navigation of the rivers, with the receipt, storage and shipment of cargoes, has been performed with mechanical and domestic services of which no estimate can be offered in money, but which are not the less indispensable to the State. You may leave to planters and merchants to say what values should be placed on the aggregate of these productions and these services, and how much thereof may have been due to the faithful, efficient and acclimated labor of the colored Republicans of Louisiana.

You may accompany these suggestions with the possible danger to their political rights which may result from the denial of your own, in this:

That, if the right to vote at Federal or State elections shall be denied, or in any manner abridged by any State to any class of citizens, the basis of representation to which such State may be entitled may be reduced according to the proportion which the class of voters so disfranchised shall bear to the whole population of such State.

In impressing this last consideration it may be necessary to advert to the danger of a revised sectionalism with the immense and increasing preponderance of the North and West over the South in all the elements of population, wealth and influence. It must not be omitted that eleven new territories are maturing into States in the Northwest, and that the South has neither the land nor the numbers to counteract the growth of sectional power. This would place amendments to the Constitution within the power of three-fourths of new as well as the old States.

It must be apparent to those to whom this appeal will be addressed that if any large portion of the people of the State shall be deprived of the means of relief indicated, the continued oppressions, disfranchisement, and denial of protection, must engender beggars, vagabondage and vice! The cost and curse of such consequences must fall upon their property and sound comfort.

The commercial records of the state already show a deplorable tendency to the creation of such a class, the adequate corrective of which will be to assure to all the people their political, social and industrial rights. Denied the courtesies of public discussion, the Republican press has been broken down and the galling fire of a deadly defamation has been poured in upon all our acts and motives. In the want, then, of other means to communicate with the people, we must appeal to yourselves to pass the watchword.

It may be by these means demonstrated to the appreciation of all intelligent minds and of every important interest in the State, that any constitutional legislation which tends to the discouragement, demoralization or emigration of the colored Republican voters, may be fraught with disastrous consequences to others as well as to themselves; consequences which all Republican citizens deprecate and would gladly avert on any terms short of an abject surrender of their manhood and self-respect.

We exhort you, therefore, fellow Republicans, to plant yourselves resolutely upon these principles and be not tempted or driven from them. It may be that this is the last plank in the wreck of your liberties—do not abandon it, allow no cost of labor to keep you from the polls, and see that you cast a vote that may go far to determine whether you will ever cast another in Louisiana.

In conclusion we must warn you that in this peril of your liberties, your reliance must be greatly upon the interests of your conservative fellow-citizens, and your fidelity to the principles of the National Republican Party.

A. DUMONT, Chairman.
W. H. DISKORAY, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

Southern Whites Taking Alarm.

Windom Resolutions.

Colored Schools.

As I predicted in a former letter, the South, if she would hold and control her labor, must not only promise justice and equality but must put into practical operation some of her profuse promises.

Prominent Southern men, understanding and appreciating this truth, are already engaged in devising ways and means by which the colored population—the only industrial element at the South—shall be made to feel secure in their persons and their property. To this end a better class of white citizens, in some localities South, are engaged in the organization of committees of safety to furnish protection to the colored laborer against his bull-dozing neighbor. Success of this measure, however, rests not upon sporadic action but upon the ability of these gentlemen to educate public sentiment so as to deprive the criminal of that sympathy and shelter which a vicious sentiment—too long dominant at the South—has heretofore afforded him. The man who kills another, whether he be white or black, must be dealt with according to the law of the land, or these efforts at reformation must fall to the ground.

As I predicted, in a former letter, the Windom resolutions have accomplished nothing—unless it be the agitation which the introduction of them has given rise to. But, under the circumstances, this State of things would have occurred outside and independent of them, for the reasons I have given in more than one letter.

Discussion, as to the character and efficiency of the colored schools of Washington, still goes on, and indicates a desire and determination on the part of the patrons of the schools to protect these complaints to the core. The reason for the exclusion of male teachers from the public schools has not, and I fear cannot be satisfactorily given. The question is often asked why such men as Professors Greener, Gregory, Storun, and some others, who have given the best years of their lives to their professions, should be excluded from the public schools of Washington, and ladies, who, to say the most, have only succeeded in teaching successfully the primary classes, should be employed. The service of either of the gentlemen above named would be cheap at \$2,000 per annum—and yet, I dare say, the influence which controls the colored schools here would "black-ball" either of these gentlemen should they or their friends make application for appointments to position in the public schools, for which even the "ring" would not deny their fitness.

Mr. Editor, if it be true that the colored schools of Washington are controlled by a few persons, who prostitute their management to their own selfish ends, it is about time that this matter was fully and impartially investigated.

I warn those gentlemen that they can no longer gull the people by placing on boards of investigation their own henchmen, whose finding is known by every ten-year-old boy before investigation begins.

I fear the whole system is sadly in need of reconstruction; and I am glad to see that the people—patrons of the schools—are becoming aroused to the abuses un-

der which they and their children have so long labored.

In my next letter I shall devote considerable space not only to the arraignment of the schools in the district but also to the persons who are benefitted by their present organization.

INDEX.

A BARBARISM OF POLITICAL ACTION.

We find in a Cincinnati paper a letter from a gentleman now in Florida to his friends, a prominent colored resident of Cincinnati. The letter is in the form of question and answer, and relates to the condition of the colored population of that State. One of the questions and answers is as follows, viz:

"Do they have free access to the poll-box?" To hear what I have heard on this point, both from white and black men, is enough to make Uncle Sam, that representative of the spirit of an American, laugh, cry, curse and vow, all in one breath, but hereafter no one but him should do the "counting." White men are ashamed at what has been done in this matter, and hardly dare to speak of it; and yet they will do it again, or something as bad, to keep the colored man out of politics. It is what a solid Democratic South will do always, because the majority against the negro, rule. If the minority open their mouths in opposition, or even try to do justice, they will soon be hushed out of the way. There is a barbarism of political action here that is altogether unaccountable. That barbarism is fierce against Republicans. The white Republican will lose influence and social standing, and the black Republican will be shadowed, injured covertly, driven from his home, or he is murdered. All this is well known and oft repeated to me."

Every true-hearted Southerner must hang his head with shame at the allusions to his section of the country which he finds in the Northern and foreign newspapers. "Barbarism," "semi-civilization," "murderers," such are the usual complimentary epithets which he meets, even in Democratic newspapers. Can we afford to have such a state of things existing among us? Will it not cause capital, immigration and intelligence to shun our borders, and leave our minerals to slumber in the ground, our crops to rot in the field, and our population to grow up in ignorance and vice? Is it a desirable condition of things when our generous messages relate principally to outrages, and our legislators, chief business is to abolish cities and counties, and devise means to protect law-breakers and destroy the usual safe-guards of property, credit and life. If so, the South is abundantly blessed and making to herself a great name. The blessing, however, is hard to discern, and the great name does not seem to erect factories, construct rail roads, or cancel mortgages.

GOOD MEN AND TRUE

The Parish of Plaquemines has rendered the Republicans of the State a great service in nominating ex-Gov. Warmoth for the Constitutional Convention. His commanding abilities, varied experience, irresistible eloquence and bold attitude, will naturally make him the Saladin of the Republican cause in the Convention. Mr. Bourgeois has served in the General Assembly. His party fealty and adherence to the liberal provisions of the present Constitution will insure his standing in the Convention beyond a doubt. We learn with some misgiving that ex-Gov. Hahn, dissatisfied because of his failure to receive the nomination, is creating a spirit of dissension in the parish which will redound to the advantage of the Democrats. We are loath to believe that a gentleman who has acquired so much honor from the Republican party will, in this

hour of its peril, be guilty of such an act. We shall keep a close watch on the movements of the ex-Governor.

The nomination of Mr. Demas to represent the district is the best that could have been made of all the leading colored men in it. Whatever may be his shortcomings, he is a fair outgrowth of Louisiana as a free State. The deficiencies of early education are in him wonderfully counterbalanced by a strong, vigorous mind and a keen, ready pluck to assert his manhood and to fight for the success of the convictions he believes to be right. A few colored faces like his on the floor of the Convention will be a reminder to the proscriptionists that the bone and sinew of Louisiana are determined to leave their impress on the proposed Constitution. Strange to say, as in the case of Mr. Bonrgous, the Hahn influence arrayed against Mr. Demas. The Republicanism of Gov. Hahn will do for the Democratic party, but it is sadly out of place among Republicans. Through his intrigue we are informed some of the delegates from Jefferson (right side), withdrew and propose holding a meeting to nominate next week in Carrollton. If they have been influenced by Gov. Hahn, we hope they will not allow one man to lead them about by the nose; if it is for some other reason best known to themselves, we trust they may rise up to the demands of their party and humanity in this hour of its dire necessity, and support the regular nominee. No colored man at least can understand the proposed inroad on the rights of his race and not attempt to repel the wrong with all the means at his command.

HARD TIMES WHY?

Prof. Youmans, in the *Science Monthly*, thus explains one of the main causes of our hard times:

"What government is and does, is determined by the quality of those who carry it on. The State Legislatures and American Congress are invested with power to abolish past legislation and substitute new legislation; but who will pretend that they are made up of men capable of comprehending even the rudimentary interactions of social forces, much less the far-reaching consequences of experimental legislation? A large number of them are illiterate blockheads, who have never seriously studied anything. Many Congressmen are mere practised, political bullies and intriguers. Many are shrewd lawyers who know the technicalities of their profession, and but little else. Others are educated men, but in whose education no science of any sort ever entered. And there are a few Congressmen of able minds, who have critically studied the facts and principles relating to human society which should underlie sound legislation. But they are precious few; their chances of getting into Congress are slender, and of remaining there next to impossible—even if their self-respect would permit them to wish it?"

Our legislators have immense financial interests to control; yet we elect men to act in that capacity, whom no business man would trust to "handle" fifty dollars; they have important educational affairs to manage, yet we elect illiterate blockheads to do this; they are the conservators of public morality, yet we elect "political bullies and intriguers." Even in the matter of electing a United States Senator, the first movement is the opening of a grog shop and the next, the hiring of a gang of strikers. Is it surprising that under the auspices of such legislators, we have hard times?

That was a tasty tramp who, after having been shown some well-worn but nice suits from which to select, declared he had given away far better ones in his time and would call some other day when the family happened to have a wote genteel supply on hand.

The Louisianian.

P. B. S. Pinchback,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1879.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

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AGENTS.

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Geo. WASHINGTON, Assumption.
D. C. HILL, Ouachita.
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WM. H. WARD, Kentucky.
CHARLES T. GRAHAM, Ohio.
S. W. SMITH, Richmond.
R. W. FITZGERALD, Natchez, Miss.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE of Colored Men will be held at NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, Tuesday, May 6, 1879.

"In wine there is truth." Something should be left to make a punch with after the senses have flown.

THE California hoodlums have burnt the President in effigy. That is fiery vengeance to a certainty.

ONCE more unto the breach with Tilden and Hendricks, that is, if that bar'l o' money is not yet empty.

THE twenty year's Lenten season of the Democracy is past. They are now deep in the flesh-pots of proscription and demagoguism.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is once more seated in the executive chair. The Brigadiers in the Senate are paying him their respects in glowing eulogies.

A congressional roving commission of one year's search after a mythical individual called "Fraud" is at last dead and buried in a Potter's field.

Gov. NICHOLS threatens to resign. The Democrats have not forgotten his liberal sentiments at Baton Rouge, if they have at least forgotten their applause of them.

SINCE the repudiation of her State debt, the credit of Mississippi is so good that capitalists never trouble her with a loan. Louisiana will join her company after the constitutional convention.

THE President has promptly taken up the gage of battle the Democrats have offered by calling an extra session a little sooner than they anticipated. The solid South will yet prove to be a solid weakness.

THE "baptism of fire" from the mere noise of fire arms in the Franco-German war was not enough for Napoleon IV. The Zulus are remarkable for baptizing and sending soldiers to glory at the same time.

STILL they come! This time from Natchez, Mississippi. Our agent at that city sends us the names of seven subscribers accompanied by the cash for their subscriptions. This is something like business. Let the good work go on, gentlemen; it nerves us for our labor.

Nemo immigration from Louisiana and Mississippi is pouring into Kansas. But, says the Democrat, the people of that State do not favorably regard it. As this paper is thoroughly posted in all matters pertaining to our welfare, our people had better go on in greater numbers so as to shut down all opposition.

EX-Gov. WARREN has received the Republican nomination in Plaquemines parish to represent it in the constitutional convention. Mr. C. A. Bourgeois has received a similar nomination for St. Charles parish. Hon. Henry Demas has been nominated likewise by the Republicans to represent the district composed of St. James and St. John in the convention.

ADDRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

We call the attention of our readers to the address of the Campaign Committee on our first page. We have carefully read it, and feel free to congratulate the Committee in presenting to the voters of the State the issues involved in the present struggle from a Republican standpoint in such a bold and concise manner. The document is admirable in conception, moderate and wise in spirit, choice in words and finished in composition. On account of its excellence as a whole, we regret that there should be any part of it which in sentiment does not meet our approval. The last statement of principles in the address that, if proscription of our political rights should continue, it might be advisable to deprive the South of her Congressional representation based on the colored vote, though intended, doubtless, in fairness, is mischievous in tendency. We were not, as a race, enfranchised to sustain the special political fortunes of any party, however cordially we may be in harmony with its principles. That our votes are no longer effective for the National Republican party and are indirectly made to subserve the purposes of the Solid South, is owing to the weakness which arises from our disadvantages. To argue from this that it might be wise to disfranchise us would imply that the abnormal condition of politics in the South is to be lasting, and that we are incapable by time to be educated out of the trammels which now render our political rights a boomerang to our detriment and to that of the nation. To disfranchise the colored race under any circumstance as an antidote to the many evils it is suffering directly, and the interests of the country remotely, would be the application of a cure more severe than the pain sought to be removed.

We are an integral part of this republic in its destiny. Our political as our social fortunes must be viewed pretty much in the same light as the similar interest of any other element of the many different nationalities which compose this new nation. No sane person suggested the disfranchisement of the foreign class of voters in this State as a remedy for their relief, when they were shot down in the streets of New Orleans like mad dogs on election day. To-day, by patient waiting and education, that element rules the Crescent City. In like manner, we ask the Republican party to remit our political welfare to wise legislation, and the corrective agencies of Time which never fails to set all things right. As a whole, we cordially endorse the address of the Committee and earnestly commend it to a careful and thoughtful reading by the Republicans of the State, and advise an adherence to its broad and generous principles.

YESTERDAY'S Democrat, aroused at last to a sense of the danger to the interest of the State from the migration of the colored people, declares that it is caused by certain railroad and Kansas land agents. Lay not that flattering notion to your soul, my Democratic brother. It is the natural and inevitable result of the barbarous bull-dozing which has disgraced the State ever since reconstruction; and the rapid depletion of colored labor of which you complain will not only go on, but increase until the supremacy of law and order is established and these people are made to feel secure in their lives and property, and in the enjoyment of their rights as American citizens.

—The great Scot's Law Library at Edinburgh, containing 200,000 volumes was destroyed by fire.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH AND AFTER.

On the 4th at noon with the close of the present session of Congress, the control of the Senate passed over to the Democracy. Down to this period, the Republicans have ruled that body for eighteen consecutive years. The Democrats return to power under the scrutiny of a new generation which knows that party only in history. While we cannot profess to feel happy at the new political complexion of the Senate, we are satisfied that the change on the whole will be beneficial to the country in more ways than one. The greatest good is not necessarily positive. The stupid obstinacy of the Confederate cabinet to recognize the tendency of the war which plainly pointed to the freedom of our race, was in its way a more powerful agency in bringing freedom, than the incessant and masterly appeals of Abolitionists to the head and conscience of the nation. In about the same negative way we expect good from a Democratic Senate and House, which latter will in all probability be of the same party faith on reorganization. The present generation which has become acquainted with the Republican party in all that is good and bad of that party, has been wanting a change is much for the sake of novelty as to see new faces in our national affairs. In its retirement, the Democracy has been remarkably profuse in promises to do everything for the country, and like any other smooth-tongued, sanctimonious hypocrite, the masses have attributed to it qualities of excellence which occasion will soon prove to be mere delusions. It is absolutely necessary for future welfare, that as the country has for so many years seen and judged the Republican, even so must it see and rate the Democratic party at its true value; in order that one of the two may be selected as the party best suited to guide the destiny of the nation. We have no misgiving as to the choice that will be made. Though the Democratic party is cunning and fertile in expedients, it is sensible only when it is clothed in the rags of beggary and is groping in the solitude of a minority. Now that it is vaulted in the seat of command, it will have to disclose all its hideousness to the astonished disgust of those who fondly believe it to be a safe exchange for the Republican party. Reactionary, turbulent and rebellious to any honest statesmanship which embraces humanity in every form, the Democratic party will discover a lack of sense quick enough to bring it a swifter public condemnation than has yet been administered to any party which has held the reins of the government.

We can but hope that we may be happily disappointed; but the past and present record of this organization leaves no room to hope. At any rate, we think it a blessing in disguise that the Democracy is now in complete possession of the legislative branch of the Government. It will ere long be arrayed in its ancient garb of old fogeyism and thus merit an instantaneous ejection from the power it has acquired under false pretences.

JUST as we go to press we hear that the jury has acquitted the prisoners in the case of the U. S. against election law-breakers. We want no more Congressional Committees and political prosecutions in this State. The force is too dear to our peace as a race. This result will hasten the emigration of many of our people out of the State.

EVIL our "pers ecuted" saints will do strange things. In the custom-house, last week, one of them Tucker-ed a Jacobs into his arms and anointed him with blood. That is indeed getting to the Democratic heaven through trials and tribulations.

SHE had just left the church looking as radiant as an angel from the upper world when the clumsy No. 10 of a man made a wide gap between the train and the body of her dress. She needed new grace and a new dress to set her again on the heavenly road.

WHY THIS SILENCE?

Whenever the negro is the victim of caste prejudice anywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, our Democratic papers here are swift to acquaint us with the fact, adding to it the usual malicious taunt that Republican profession of regard for the negro is all a shallow hypocrisy. Not long since a colored girl was—perhaps for some good reason, regardless of her hue—excluded from a skating rink in some village in Massachusetts. An incident so inconsequential in itself that none but a negro-hater would ever have noticed it, was paraded by the *Picayune* and *Democrat* with as much gusto as if "Old Hickory" had risen from his grave and re-assumed his occupancy of the executive chair for the benefit of the Democratic party. The rapid change of sentiment up North, which is sweeping away the landmarks of prejudice which were reared up by slavery, is intelligence unknown to our bourbon journals down here. A most remarkable case of the death of prejudice in an important respect in the commercial metropolis of the nation, has suggested to us the penning of these lines. The city of New York is as much of a phenomenon in the country in the preponderance of the foreign element of its voters as New Orleans is socially to it; moreover, New York is overwhelmingly Democratic. The "innate prejudice of race," which is argued so glibly by our Democrats, somehow is not known to their brethren of New York. The school board of that city is closing up all the colored schools with a view to having them mixed. Not a single word of protest has, so far, been heard from either Celt or Saxon. For anything, they rather heartily approve of it. In New Orleans, the Federal and State courts have lately had occasion to decide against them, suits that had been instituted by Messrs. Trevigne and Bertonneau, persons of color, for a refusal by the school board to admit their children, regardless of race, into the public schools. In the wealthy city of New York, though Democratic, the whites invite the colored children to enter the schools on an equal footing with their children, fearless of any bad consequences from this intercourse. This action of New York city clearly proves that "innate race prejudice" is only a deviltry of the community that indulges in it. We ask, as a matter of fair play to Northern communities, that whenever and wherever they do justice to our race in accordance with the enlightened sentiment of the age, our democratic contemporaries should not fail to give them credit for the same.

THE trial of election law breakers in the U. S. Court is dragging its length with an astonishing slowness when one considers the overwhelming mass of conclusive testimony against some of the accused. So clearly convincing is most of the testimony given by poor, illiterate witnesses, that even the *Democrat*, the self-constituted champion of the law breakers, unable to refute it, can only fall back on its caste argument: "It is negro testimony which can not be admissible to condemn a dog to death." Were the men at the Federal bar of justice colored, no matter how worthy, they would have long since been convicted and sent to serve their respective terms. But the prisoners are white and backed up by the race prejudice of the State; in consequence of this, occasional rumors are heard that they are likely to escape. We have no desire to forestall the action of the judiciary. If all of the prisoners should escape the infliction of punishment, the presumption, of course will be that they are innocent; but we hesitate not to say that it will be a presumption which will clash most violently against the expectation, wish and testimony of the colored people, especially of those who have been so cruelly persecuted in their persons and property. If there are to be no convictions in the face of clear evidence, better far that the prosecutions had never been instituted, and the army of witnesses brought to this city and placed in antagonism to the men among whom they live.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

However far removed by location from direct contact with other influential powers, every great nation involves in its existence, to some extent, recurring and intricate considerations of State policy. These United States separated by thousands of miles of fathomless waters from the mighty monarchies of the old world, form no exception to the general rule. The negro question which so long engaged the thought of the country until it almost caused its ruin, has at last given way to another which lately raised its first ripple on the placid surface of our present politics. That this new disturbing element will last as long or prove any ways vexatious as that which was washed out in blood is not as. The diplomatic aspect of the Chinese question appears to be easy of solution, while its domestic treatment has been anticipated in a general way by that broad statement of the Constitution which declares our nation to be the grand heritage of all peoples who may see fit to come hither and partake of its blessings. In having vetoed the act of Congress known as the "Chinese Bill," under the force of the Burlingame treaty, the President has upheld the honor of the nation and saved it from a stinging reproach which this act of demagoguism, as law, would have brought on us. The international faith of nations, like that of individuals, is nothing when unsupported by an honest adherence to treaty obligations. Until the pledge of good will between our Government and China shall be either modified or abrogated, we must abide all the consequences of Chinese immigration, however ruinous. The domestic phase of this question is more troublesome, but greatly simplified by an application of that spirit of the Constitution which has thrown wide the doors of this Union to all mankind; for no one who has at heart the permanency of the republic would tolerate the idea of violating one of those liberal provisions of the organic law which have made us great as a people with out undermining the Constitution itself. Doubtless many of the evils complained of by residents of the Pacific slope as coming and likely to come from an influx of Chinese are true. Unfortunately for them, while they have our warm sympathies in disadvantages that may be imposed on them, the duty of statesmanship in this case cannot be limited only to a small, though a very important section of the country. Their grievances, consistently with justice in the face of the Burlingame treaty, must be mainly righted by diplomacy. On the whole, we believe a considerate, generous treatment of the Chinese question, with the aid of our vigorous and boasted Christian civilization cannot fail ere long to land us on the high ground of right to the satisfaction of all classes primarily interested. In vetoing the bill to the evident disadvantage of his party for the time being, the President has risen to the highest demand of statesmanship, inspiring us with renewed confidence in a returning sense of the moral vigor which characterized the Republican party in other days.

In Memoriam.

CONSTANTINE COMMANDERY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Died—Thursday, February 20th, 1879, William G. Elliott, aged 41 years.

"Yes, finished! Yes, the work is done, Fought the fight, the victory won." Farewell! Farewell! thy spirit has gone to a better world, to enjoy the pleasures that await the good in heart.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Sir Knight William G. Elliott, Be it resolved, That by his death this Commandery has lost one of the brightest ornaments of its intellectual culture. Be it further resolved, That the Sir Knights of the "Constantine" Commandery wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Furthermore, That the resolutions be published in the *New Orleans Observer* and the *LOUISIANIAN*. And that a copy of the same be transmitted to his bereaved family. Committee, Chas. E. Newton, Chairman; A. P. Williams, Jas. G. Lewis.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The new revenue bill goes into effect on the 1st of May.
—The Boers of the Transvaal Republic refuse to act against the Zulus.
—A national quarantine bill was defeated in the House of Representatives.
—The anti-Chinese bill is regarded with disfavor by the Chinese papers.
—In some of the municipal elections in the east, the Greenbackers elected their candidates.
—The tone of the numerous communications addressed to the *Democrat* of this city is in favor of repudiating the State debt.
—When the next Senate is organized it will be Democratic.
—Wade Hampton has resigned the Governorship of South Carolina and has received his commission as U. S. Senator.
—It is rumored that France is about to occupy the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.
—Lord Chelmsford, commander of the English forces in South Africa, is about to be displaced by Sir Daniel Lyons.
—The finding of the Reno court-martial exonerates that officer from the charge of cowardice.
—Shere Ali of Afghanistan died February 21st. His son has succeeded to the throne.
—The Jennings dog fight, in spite of the vigilance of the police, came off in this city on Saturday last.
—The President vetoed the Chinese bill alleging the Burlingame Treaty as a reason therefor.
—The failure of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, for \$5,000,000 shows only \$50,000 assets.
—Empress Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, narrowly escaped death by the burning of Tavern Castle.

—The Pope proclaims a general jubilee. His Holiness has offered Dr. Newman, of England, a Cardinal's hat which has been declined.
—Forty-fifth Congress adjourned failing to pass the executive, legislative and judiciary appropriation bills.
—The President called an extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress to convene on the 18th of the present month.
—The Vanderbilt will cease ended by the payment of one million dollars to each of the litigants.
—The Spanish Ministry resigned owing to the failure to comply with the wishes of the king to promote the intended reforms of Gen. Campos in Cuba.
—Depositors of New Orleans Savings Institution held a council, lately, and are disposed to allow the bank to continue.
—The proposed reforms in Cuba submitted by Gen. Campos to the Spanish ministry, have been rejected, as too radical, by that body.

—If a man winks at a girl in Glasgow, Scotland, he is liable for breach of promise, and if he takes her out once or twice he's married.
—On being charged with having been elected by fraud, Gen. Chalmers replies that the blacks were captured by brass bands and barbecues.

—A strong partisan fight in the House of Representatives over the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bills—Democrats favoring them with certain amendments, and the Republicans favoring them without amendments.

—The Republican State Convention of Michigan has nominated James V. Campbell, of Detroit, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

—The people of Memphis, from fear of returning yellow fever during the coming summer, are leaving and preparing to leave the city in large numbers.

—Colored emigration from the upper parishes of this State and from the river counties of Mississippi to Kansas is alarmingly on the increase.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY LEONARD.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, Hon. A. H. Leonard, U. S. District Attorney, closed the argument in the Natchitoches case before Judges Woods and Billings. Publicity having been given to the fact that the closing arguments would be made on Thursday, at an early hour the court room was packed almost to suffocation. Great stress had previously been placed on the fact that ex United States District Attorney Beckwith had charge of the defense, and the very brilliant record that he had as a criminal lawyer would completely shade the almost unknown legal attainments of the present prosecuting attorney. Therefore, when Mr. Beckwith had concluded his argument for the defense, and Mr. Leonard arose with a small piece of paper in his hand seemingly containing but few notes, none in that crowded assemblage expected anything other than a plain, blunt statement of the case. But before the speaker had delivered a dozen sentences it was clear that in the comparison referred to, justice had not been done Mr. Leonard, and from that time until he resumed his seat he held his listeners spell-bound, paying marked and wrapped attention to his utterances. The very forcible, concise and logical manner in which point after point was brought to the notice of the court and jury, showed a close and deep study of the case, and a knowledge of law and reasoning in a remarkable degree. If the accused escape conviction, as has so often been prophesied they would, the able closing argument of the District Attorney is of itself conclusive proof that the fault will not rest with him.

This manifest disposition on the part of Mr. Leonard to bring to justice the lawless element of the State, will go far to remove any fears that may have been heretofore entertained of his willingness to execute rigidly the law.

MASONIC.



A. Y. M. M.

BERRY LODGE No. 45 A. Y. M. M. C. K. Brown, W. M.; Arthur P. Williams, Secretary, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, first Tuesday evening of every month at 7 o'clock.

OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 524 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 65 A. Y. M. M. Wm. Thompson, W. M.; Meets second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDWIN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson, E. M.; Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall first Friday evening of each month.

HE M. W. EUREKA GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

REIGNING LODGE No. 1, W. M. McLeod, W. M.; Meets first Monday of each month. TURNER LODGE No. 2, J. Lewis, W. M.; J. A. Berger, Secretary. Meets second Monday of each month.

PARSONS LODGE No. 3, A. Wicker, W. M.; St. P. Cosgrave, Secretary. Meets first Tuesday of each month.

EZRA CHAPTER No. 4, J. Henri Burch, H. P.; W. G. Elliott, Scribe. Meets second and fourth Thursday of each month.

DITECTORY

Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street. Wm. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1539, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street second Monday evening of every month.

Wm. THOMPSON, President.

ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Ball, on Camp street, second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.

Wm. THOMPSON, Directors.

For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES FINE TIMBER LAND in the Parish of St. Tammany, ten miles from Mandeville, on Bayou LaCrosse. Ten acres are cleared and partly under cultivation, and contain a good house and other conveniences. Will be sold low for cash. For further particulars address H. A. Corbin, 39 Burgundy street, New Orleans.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1879.

We are authorized by Dr. Thompson, rector of St. Phillips, to say that the difference hitherto existing between Mr. E. C. J. Pinder and the church has been amicably adjusted.

Mr. James Ball, editor and proprietor of the "Concordia Eagle," after a short sojourn in our city, left for his home in Concordia a few days since. During his short stay by his agreeable manner Mr. Ball gained many friends.

ST CHARLES THEATRE.—Don't fail to go to the above theatre since the prices have been reduced in order that all can afford to see their grand entertainments given by Miehler's Swedish Ladies Vocal Quartet. Also the eminent Russian Harpist Mr. Alex. Freygang whose harp cost \$1200.

Mr. Chas. Gordon who left the city last Tuesday evening on the Robt. E. Lee for Plaquemine was threatened with his trunk and bed if he remained away from home any longer. He deemed it advisable to return home immediately.

GEN. A. S. BADGER modestly entered upon the discharge of his duties as collector of customs on last Saturday noon. In his usual good-natured way he received the congratulations of his friends, and listened patiently to a score of applicants, in each of whom was all (?) of the requirements that go to make up first-class government servants. We beg leave in this connection to make an observation. It is our sincere wish that when the collector commences to sweep out the incumbrances that have grown bloated and impudent from continued manueuvring at the public crib, that he will turn his attention to a class of villifiers and columniators whose chief occupation seems to be to continually traduce their betters, and who, if retained in government employ under his administration will thwart at every turn his endeavors to harmonize the different elements of the party.

These incompetent barnacles have been fed long enough at the expense of the government. It is high time their places were filled with more deserving and better men, and we trust "that's about the size of it."

Tuesday, the Fourth of March, was one of the most radiantly beautiful days that it has ever been our good fortune to see. From morn to eve the streets were thronged with the famed beauty and fashion of the crescent city, and amid the enlivening strains of martial music could be heard the plaudits of the enthusiastic multitudes as one by one some favorite company of the gallant volunteer fire laddies, beautifully grand in their well disciplined ranks, passed in proud review before admiring friends. One important and noticeable feature of the day's celebrations was the appearance of the "Excelsior Band" at the head of Pelican Fire Co. No. 4, under the leadership of Mr. Sylvester Decker, in their new and beautiful uniforms, planned after the style of the Prussian military costume, with dark blue helmet hats, ribbed with burnished brass, corded in white, with long white horse-hair plumes, long military coats, three rows of brass buttons, cords of dark navy blue cloth with white stripes. Everywhere they appeared their approach was heralded with murmurs of admiration. It is said that a committee of Mobile firemen who were visiting our department on the Fourth, have engaged the band for their anniversary on the 9th inst., and on the 13th they will play for our colored Knight Templars of the "Constantine Commandery." Messrs. Haggatt and Penn deserve great credit for the very successful manner in which they have managed the affairs of the band.

—Secretary Sherman writes a letter to the Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio giving freedom of speech, free schools and specie payments as the Republican platform of 1880.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$2 EACH

200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

LAS

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Mar. 11, 1879.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of \$30,000 is..	\$30,000
1	Prize of \$10,000 is..	10,000
1	.. 5,000 is..	5,000
2	.. 2,500 are..	5,000
5	.. 1,000 are..	5,000
20	.. 500 are..	10,000
100	.. 100 are..	10,000
200	.. 50 are..	10,000
500	.. 20 are..	10,000
1,000	.. 10 are..	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200 each	2,000
9	APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100 each	10,000
9	APPROXIMATIONS OF \$50 each	7,000

1857, Prizes, All amounting to

\$110,400

The Drawing will positively commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Mar. 11, 1879.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Orleans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or by Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Two Dollar Drawing of Mar. 11, 1879,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$2.

ALL THE PRIZES

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable Guarantee required, and must, in every instance, accompany application to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb 24

1879.

TTTTT H H EEEEE
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Will contain all the latest news of the day—Political, Literary, and General—thus making it one of the newest and most interesting weekly papers published in the State.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning. The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and, the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....	\$2 00
SIX MONTHS.....	1 00
THREE MONTHS.....	75
SINGLE COPY.....	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....	\$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....	75

Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

SIX MONTHS.....	2 50
TWELVE MONTHS.....	3 00
ONE COLUMN Three Months.....	24 00
SIX MONTHS.....	30 00
TWELVE MONTHS.....	41 00

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

1879.

STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President.
H. C. WARMOTH, Vice-President.
WM. VIGERS, Recording Secretary.
Geo. T. RUBY, Cor. Secretary.
EPPINGHAM LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

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All communications to the committee must be addressed to P. B. S. PINCHBACK, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make good pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HILLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;
ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most select circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....	\$6 00
One copy for 6 months.....	3 00
One copy for 3 months.....	1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same. A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly parts: \$7 a year, in all cases. We will send one copy of the weekly WAVERLY MAGAZINE

and either "Lady's Gazette of Fashion," "Atlantic Monthly,"

"Harper's Magazine," or

"Weekly," or "Bazar," or

"Godey's Lady's Book," or

"One year

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe.—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State every plainly written as per marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

F. G. CRBAJAL,

Wholesale and Retail Cheap

FANCY GROCERY STORE,

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.,

No. 224 Canal Street,

CORNER OF FRANKLIN,

Goods delivered to families free of charge.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON,

17 CHARLES STREET,

Importers of and dealers in CARPENTERS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CHINA AND COCA MATTING, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CARRIAGES, PAPER & ENAMEL OIL CLOTHS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs. One Price Only.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE CO., Augusta, Maine. ap 22 '76

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

PLANTERS, ATTENTION.

Riard's Employers' and Servants'

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU AND CLAIM AGENCY.

184.....POYDRAS STREET.....184

NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned, having had many years experience in one of the largest Northern Cities, in the selection of servants for employers, and in obtaining situations for the unemployed, and believing in the advantage to the public of a permanent bureau, where those needing help can call at any time and secure such as may be required, and those out of employment can obtain good situations, inform the public that they have established a bureau as above, where, at the shortest notice,

PRIVATE FAMILIES.

BOARDING HOUSES.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,

STEAMBOATS, STORES,

PLANATIONS, Etc., Etc.,

can be supplied with first-class cooks, waiters, nurses, stewards, (male and female) matrons, housekeepers, seamstresses, traveling servants, ladies' maids, valets, servants of all work, men or women to work by the day or month. Also, book-keepers, clerks, salesmen, overseers for plantations, bar-tenders, coachmen, waiters, grooms, hostlers, office-cleaners. Boys for any occupation, and likewise laborers for plantations, white and colored.

English, French, American, German and Spanish employers wishing first-class help, and those desiring good situations in the city or country, will find it to their advantage

TO CALL AT ONCE, OR COMMUNICATE AND HAVE THEIR NAMES REGISTERED.

Special attention given to private families, and ladies will find it to their advantage to call in person, and make known their requirements.

Neatly Furnished Sitting Rooms for those Desiring Situations.

Planters wishing first-class laborers from the North, or any of the Southern States (white or colored), can have their orders filled on short notice, by calling in person or addressing this bureau, as we have agents in each of the Southern States as well as in Northern cities, expressly for the purpose of engaging hands. Agents wanted in the country parishes and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid, for the purpose of engaging and forwarding labor. For particulars, enclose postage stamp.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims of all kinds against the States, or the United States, for bounty, pensions, prize money, etc., etc., collected promptly.

Land warrants of the Revolutionary, Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican War, and War of 1812 bought and sold.

Compensation obtained for all losses of stock, produce, or otherwise, sustained by acts of the Federal Army during the war. No charges unless successful.

A. F. RIARD.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS

OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting matter as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

A THERE IS NO OTHER WHATSOEVER.—The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obviated, and the gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use declaring it to be clean, odorless, economical, practical, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to go into practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices.

1837. POSTAGE FREE. 1878

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER.

Toledo Weekly Blade,

Printed in Large, Clear Type,

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